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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Wesley Castles, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

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July Employment Count Is Less Than Year Ago

Employment in Montana industry and commerce advanced by 1,100 from June 15 to July 15 but the level was 400 below that of a year ago, preliminary estimates on number of employed workers reveal. The figures tend to confirm the leveling off in number employed which has prevailed throughout the first seven months of the year. Four of those months showed a slight gain over the corresponding month of a year ago, while three, including July, registered a slight decline. The estimate is 159,700 persons on payrolls as of July 15, a month earlier there were 158,600 and a year ago 160,100.

Seasonal Growth About Normal

The 1,100 gain over June is part of the seasonal picture and is very close to the average of 1,175 which measures the advance for that month over June in each of the past eight years. The decline of 400 from the preceding July compares with a 2,530 average gain for each July over its predecessor since 1948. That seems to indicate a slowing down in annual employment levels amounting to about 3,000 jobs.

Biggest Increase in Construction

The industrial breakdown of the July estimates shows employment increases over June of 600 in manufacturing, 900 in contract construction, 100 in trade, and 100 in services; while decreases were recorded in government by 600, and both mining and transportation were unchanged from the month ago figures. Finance, insurance, and real estate also showed no change from June.

Lumber and Food Crews Expand

Seasonal influences are largely responsible for these changes. Lumber and logging, and food processing, in the manufacturing group, accounted for most of the 600 gain. All three types of construction employment advanced. In trade and service industries the increased employment was in restaurants, hotels, rooming houses and camps. These activities are all affected by seasonal factors. There was no change in mining employment, in finance, or in transportation and utilities, which are less seasonal in character.

Transportation Crews Reduced

In contrast the decline of 400 from a year ago is indicative of a cyclical change, probably influenced by the absence of large units of construction and by the halting of military production and transportation on a nationwide scale. The industries showing decline on this annual basis include transportation and utilities by 1,900, industrial services by 500, manufacturing 400; while gains were recorded in mining by 400, contract construction 700, trade 100, finance 200, and governmental employment by 1,-

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MONTANA SEASONAL JOBS EXPAND IN JULY, RESERVE SUPPLY OF LABOR IS STILL AMPLE

Seasonal expansion of job openings in Montana industry and commerce during July again fell short of meeting the increase in number of workers available for jobs. Throughout the present year the margin between number of workers available for jobs and number of jobs available for workers has been greater each month than for the same month a year ago. Job opportunities have not kept pace with the steadily growing labor force in the state.

1000 More Out of Work Than Year Ago

July ended with a thousand more workers seeking jobs than a year ago, two thousand more than two years ago, and a margin ranging from four hundred to one thousand over the three years preceding 1952. During the same years there has been a steady increase in the number of workers on payrolls, though it appears to have been insufficient to absorb the increase in available manpower resulting from normal population growth and in-migration.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
January	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685	18,048	11,768
March	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844	16,085	12,484
May	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312	6,755	4,912
July	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260	3,920	3,864
August	3,400*	2,069	1,619	2,370	2,898	3,320
September	3,100*	2,288	1,388	2,304	2,578	3,523
November		5,048	4,135	4,341	5,349	6,551

*Estimated.

Seasonal Fluctuations Reflected

The work-applicant count is the nearest approach to an inventory of unemployed manpower that is available. It represents the number of persons seeking work at offices of the employment service during a given month. Seasonal fluctuations in employment find their reflection in this count of unemployment, though the figures are never complete or exact. The principal value is as an index or indicator, rather than as an actual census. Experience demonstrates that the state's labor markets are never completely drained of job applicants. There is always a residue of new workers entering the market, workers seeking transfer to different lines, workers who have not been found suitable to available job openings, and others seeking to re-enter the labor stream after self-employment, disability, vacation, or other interruption.

Down 8,200 from Midwinter Peak

Seasonal aspects of Montana employment are observable by monthly comparison of the jobseeker count. The range from peak of unemployment last winter to the end of July was 8,200, about five percent of the maximum working force. A year ago the range was 7,700, two years ago it was 8,200, three years ago 9,100, in the minor recession year 1950 it was 14,600, and in 1949 it was 9,200.

One Pipeline Project Near Finish

Labor difficulties have been settled at the aluminum plant construction in Columbia Falls, with payrolls there now running about 1,100, same as before the stoppage occurred in April. Another important employment factor is the Tiber dam in Liberty county, with more than 400 in the crew and further expansion expected. Laying of an oil pipeline Billings to Spokane is approaching completion and will release a substantial number of construction workers in August and September. Another similar line Laurel to Glendive is just getting under way.

Highway Jobs More Numerous

Seasonal increase in state highway construction employment boosted contractor crews to 1,413 in July, nearly 100 higher than in June and 600 above the July figure a year ago. Maintenance crews on the state system numbered 772 for July, slightly above the June payroll but exactly the same as a year ago. This totals 2,185 employed on the system, nearly up to the 2,350 record of June, 1952. Construction employment was reported in July on 55 road jobs embracing 450 miles of improvement and on 18 bridge and miscellaneous contracts costing more than $2,100,000.

Many Contracts Ready to Start

New contracts ready to start operations include 20 road jobs on 113 miles of highway, and on bridges, overpasses, and gravel piling to cost $400,000. Employment on these new starts might conceivably push the employment figures higher through August. Completions of state highway projects during July numbered 15, including 105 miles of highway work and $200,000 worth of bridges.

Wage Negotiations Loom

Wage negotiations are in progress for the mining and smelting industries, and for lumber and logging, in both of which employment plans are uncertain and expansion plans are shelved. Both metal and lumber industries had built employment about up to the year ago level when the negotiations began.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary August 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(79 jobseekers; 26 men, 53 women; 16 men and 12 women over 45) Most local men employed, women applicants in slight surplus. Local supply is supplemented by five to fifteen transients a day. Demand very light for the season. Smelter fully staffed, turnover light. Wage negotiations for new contract have begun.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(426 jobseekers; 181 men, 245 women; 62 men and 57 women over 45) More contract construction than a year ago, employing more skilled builders. Carpenters and painters in slight surplus due to heavy in-migration during past year, following completion of most large construction projects elsewhere. Road construction program at minimum in this area. About 250 new homes building in city. Surplus of miners in file, due to stagnation of coal production. Late August should see increased hiring. Trade employment demand about normal; farm hiring active, especially of irrigators.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(170 jobseekers; 83 men, 87 women; 12 men over 45) Supply is much above that of 1953, consists mostly of women. Employers inclined to be more selective in hiring as a result of increased supply. Four major construction contracts just getting under way, with four others in progress, will require all locally available skilled builders.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(544 jobseekers; 363 men, 181 women; 104 men and 70 women over 45) Closing of a manganese mine employing 80 miners offset some of the employment gains during July. Market conditions and increasing cost of production were given as reason for the shutdown. Request for increased hourly rates in the mines is slowing employment demand in other channels. Labor demand is the lowest it has been since 1946. No symptoms of improvement in sight.

CUT BANK—(22 jobseekers; 12 men, 10 women; 3 men and 3 women over 45) Demand for construction men and oil field workers is slow, limited to replacements. New construction jobs are awaiting completion of others to obtain crews. Supply is mostly clerical, sales, and service workers. Two new road jobs are in prospect. Harvest will create labor demand during August.

DILLON—(54 jobseekers; 35 men, 19 women; 19 men and 10 women over 45) Three oil drilling crews are operating in the area; building operations are in progress at the fair grounds and a new commercial structure is to be begun soon. Hay hand demand is dominating the local labor market, most of it being met by transients. Peak of this demand has about been reached, with completion at the lower elevations and full crews starting at higher altitudes.

LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953	July Average 1949-1953
Industrial Employment	159,700	158,600	160,100	155,600
New Job Applicants	2,985	3,734	2,990	2,524
Job Applicants, End of Month	4,283	5,403	3,249	3,297

Insured Unemployment—	Aug. 6 1954	July 9 1954	Aug. 7 1953	Average 1st Aug. Week 1949-1953
New and Renewal Claims	240	264	136	170
Unemployed Weeks Filed	1,252	1,709	826	1,212
Total Unemployment Claims	1,492	1,973	962	1,382

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(96 jobseekers; 62 men, 34 women; 12 men and 2 women over 45) Seasonal employment is about at its height, with three road jobs all manned and a number of housing unit building projects under way. A new elevator building is about half completed. One siesmograph crew has moved back into the area.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(22 jobseekers; 9 men, 13 women; 6 men and 3 women over 45) Construction employment is at its peak, with reserve supply all in payroll status. One highway job is finishing and another just starting. High school building is near completion but has halted because of shortage of lumber. Oil pipeline Glendive to Laurel has been started, will require considerable local labor along its route.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(517 jobseekers; 247 men, 270 women; 84 men and 48 women over 45) No local labor shortages in July, though hiring in industrial jobs was heavy. Many of the school applicants following closing of school terms have been absorbed in summer work. Railway and manufacturing employment is static and short of peak proportions. About 100 working on east airbase, municipal port crews are increasing. Highway jobs are of minor proportions. Custom combines moving in, though most farmers have their own outfits. Farm labor appears adequate.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(75 jobseekers; 49 men and 26 women; 8 men and 5 women over 45) Building construction increased its labor demand during July, though no big projects are under way. Vegetable cannery not operating this season, no acreage contracted, reduces the normal summer demand for workers. Short of berry and cherry pickers, hay hands also scarce. Employment steady in lumber and logging. Trade employment is below that of a year ago.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(34 jobseekers; 10 men, 24 women; 2 men and 4 women over 45) Construction employment, slow in getting started this spring, speeded up in July and labor supply nearly absorbed. Railroad extra gang and operating employment is at a low level for the season, tonnage is below normal due to curtailment of military procurement. Trade employment increased slightly in July.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(173 jobseekers; 90 men, 83 women; 27 men and 73 women over 45) Construction employment increased during July with launching of street and highway projects and continuation of several major building jobs. Hiring less than expected. Smelter is operating on steady schedule, demand limited to replacements. Brick production at full stage, with light turnover. Active flow of in-migrants meets farm demands and labor market generally about in balance.

KALISPELL, Hungry Horse, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,017 jobseekers; 371 men, 646 women; 70 men and 77 women over 45) Heavy registration of women applicants for work in cherry harvest and packing padded the jobseeker files, maintaining an early season level. Logging, lumbering, and trade employment increased appreciably in July. Settlement of last labor difference at aluminum plant construction project opened the way for return of 230 men idled by strike to full employment, bringing crews at that project to about 1,100, the same as before work ceased.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(39 jobseekers; 19 men, 20 women; 8 men and 6 women over 45) Local labor market brightened during July, reducing surplus to a bare minimum. Increased hiring in trade and service, with heavy demand for hay hands, led the way. Construction remained unchanged in its employment level, though all local carpenters, bricklayers, and construction labor are employed and no shortages have developed.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(83 jobseekers; 58 men, 25 women; 13 men and 7 women over 45) Labor reserve dwindled during July, though the employment levels are still disturbed by railroad curtailment. Sixteen more layoffs at the shops, making total 200 reduction during year. No extra-gangs are operating. Retail and wholesale trade follows the same pattern. Main items

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.2	149.8	153.7	158.2	160.1	160.4	161.5	159.8	156.7	155.8	154.4
1954	146.9	145.7	146.9	149.6	153.3	158.6	159.7						

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary August 1

(Continued from Page Two)

of construction program are moving toward completion, will result in early increase in labor supply.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Colstrip, Terry—(125 jobseekers; 75 men, 50 women; 22 men and 14 women over 45) Construction still lags, though about 30 are employed on a new government installation. Highway project nearing completion. Railroad employment remained about steady at a low seasonal level during July. Local farm hands growing scarce, will depend upon transients for most of the harvest demand.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior, Thompson Falls—(362 jobseekers; 216 men, 146 women; 75 men and 36 women over 45) Labor reserve nearly 40 percent above year ago, with prospect of interruption in lumber employment as increased wage negotiations are held. Lumber vacation saw 350 men back at work about mid-July. Private housing projects are numerous but do not compensate for lack of large public building jobs. Labor demand is below normal for the season. In-migrants are in surplus.

POLSON, Hot Springs—(342 jobseekers; 150 men, 192 women; 15 men and 11 women over 45) Labor supply includes large numbers of women and youths seeking place in the cherry picking and packing activity, a normal upsurge at this season. In-migrants from Washington swelled the supply. Some increased employment in retail trade in July. Lumbering fully supplied, construction hires were mostly for replacement.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(32 jobseekers; 21 men, 11 women; 8 men over 45) Increased hiring at Tiber dam during July, and maintenance of full crews on road jobs, buildings in Shelby and Chester, and grain storage construction, kept the reserve supply at a minimum. Farm hands in increasing demand, a shortage is likely during August. Some curtailment of oil field employment has occurred.

SIDNEY — (52 jobseekers; 36 men, 16 women; 7 men and 1 woman over 45) Building of a new church and remodeling of a greenhouse stimulated construction hiring in July. Employment demand in trade was also high. Hiring activity for oil exploration and development is below that of a year ago. Temporary farm labor shortages occurred in July haying season.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(19 jobseekers; 10 men, 9 women; 2 men and 1 woman over 45) Labor supply at low point. May need carpenters and mechanics in August. Two oil exploration crews returning to this section. Street improvements here and at Plentywood, and a school building at Plentywood, are using most of the available labor. Indians helped harvest hay.

July Employment Count Is Less Than Year Ago

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000. This slowing down of the state's employment economy appears to be less drastic than in the nation as a whole, due to the primary economy of the state, which is less responsive to production changes than is that of states majoring in manufacture of goods.

Gain Over January is 12,800

Comparison of the July figures on employment with those of last January reveals the depth of seasonal influence upon payrolls in the state. There were 12,800 added to employment totals in that period. Contract construction increased its workers by 5,400 from January to June, trade by 3,300, service industries by 2,200, manufacturing by 2,700 which was mostly in lumber and food processing, transportation by 600 and finance by 100. Offsetting these gains from January to June were the decline of 700 in mining and 800 in government employment, neither of which are subject to the variations of seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	July 1954 (2)	June 1954 (3)	July 1953	June '54 to July '54	July '53 to July '54
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	159,700	158,600	160,100	1,100	— 400
Manufacturing	19,300	18,700	19,700	600	— 400
Durable goods	11,500	11,200	12,000	300	— 500
Lumber and timber products	6,600	6,300	6,900	300	— 300
Primary metals	3,800	3,700	3,800	100	0
Other (4)	1,100	1,200	1,300	— 100	— 200
Nondurable goods	7,800	7,500	7,700	300	100
Food and kindred products	3,900	3,700	4,000	200	— 100
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	100
Other (5)	2,400	2,300	2,300	100	100
Mining	11,500	11,500	11,100	0	400
Metal mining	7,800	7,800	7,800	0	0
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	900	800	— 100	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,900	2,800	2,500	100	400
Contract construction	11,900	11,000	11,200	900	700
Contractors, building construction	4,100	3,600	4,700	500	— 600
Contractors, other than building	3,900	3,800	3,400	100	500
Contractors, special trade	3,900	3,600	3,100	300	800
Transportation and utilities	22,600	22,600	24,500	0	— 1,900
Interstate railroads	13,600	13,600	15,000	0	—1,400
Transportation except railroads	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	— 300
Utilities including communication	5,500	5,500	5,700	0	— 200
Trade	40,700	40,600	40,600	100	100
Wholesale trade	8,900	8,900	8,800	0	100
Retail trade	31,800	31,700	31,800	100	0
General merchandise and apparel	5,700	5,700	6,200	0	— 500
Food stores	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
Eating and drinking establishments	8,400	8,300	8,300	100	100
Automotive and filling stations	6,100	6,100	6,000	0	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,200	7,200	7,000	0	200
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,100	5,100	4,900	0	200
Services and miscellaneous	20,600	20,500	21,100	100	— 500
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4,700	4,400	4,400	300	300
Personal services	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	— 100
Other (6)	13,600	13,800	14,300	— 200	— 700
Government	28,000	28,600	27,000	— 600	1,000
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	15,000	14,700	15,100	300	— 100
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,900	2,800	2,900	100	0
Transportation and utilities	2,600	2,600	2,900	0	— 300
Trade	6,000	5,900	5,900	100	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,500	3,400	3,400	100	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 599 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 984 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

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COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JULY, 1954, AND JULY, 1953

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Week 8-6	
	July 1954		July 1953		July 1954		July 1953		July 1954				July 1953					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1954	1953
Anaconda	26	5	68	8	79	7	54	8	48	55	103	25	59	84	143	26	66	34
*Billings	219	38	212	24	426	101	309	51	302	1,012	1,314	239	362	272	634	222	213	188
Bozeman	130	37	129	50	170	30	33	18	227	385	612	182	375	332	707	230	19	—
Butte	357	31	210	13	544	64	289	32	67	4	71	37	115	12	127	23	321	174
Cut Bank	18	5	19	7	22	3	6	1	35	17	52	21	62	12	74	23	17	8
Dillon	143	79	119	60	54	9	98	30	10	144	154	75	99	243	342	142	18	6
*Glasgow	151	35	175	34	96	31	40	2	156	155	311	95	158	117	275	53	14	2
Glendive	47	14	44	14	22	3	15	1	129	177	306	92	175	78	253	102	17	17
*Great Falls	327	98	259	50	517	108	257	42	352	456	808	378	384	381	765	281	193	123
Hamilton	50	5	13	—	75	5	65	13	41	400	441	34	119	285	404	32	18	9
Havre	120	36	115	41	34	3	30	6	192	169	361	194	200	116	316	99	13	2
Helena	137	59	116	39	173	41	187	31	111	132	243	92	182	175	357	160	69	49
*Kalispell	477	63	569	47	1,017	86	892	117	197	31	228	75	317	52	369	116	79	93
Lewistown	58	8	61	7	39	5	36	5	54	187	241	106	37	131	168	60	25	34
Livingston	88	27	43	7	83	23	23	3	105	131	236	107	123	158	281	99	29	21
*Miles City	72	18	51	6	125	33	64	12	173	545	718	235	108	341	449	80	43	10
*Missoula	148	30	189	35	362	97	262	41	271	186	457	223	326	218	544	215	240	81
*Polson	220	6	249	10	342	20	344	24	51	105	156	30	120	24	144	21	59	47
Shelby	63	12	47	10	32	6	17	2	194	100	294	88	157	72	229	56	10	5
Sidney	65	14	127	19	52	10	57	11	80	508	588	35	94	113	207	42	14	8
Wolf Point	69	20	89	15	19	5	26	8	49	92	141	33	62	86	148	42	15	11
Closed Offices			86	24			145	35					151	197	348	116		40
TOTALS	2,985	640	2,990	520	4,283	690	3,249	493	2,844	4,991	7,835	2,396	3,785	3,499	7,284	2,240	1,492	962

*Office Area Consolidations—Malta with Glasgow; Fort Benton with Great Falls; Libby with Kalispell; Forsyth with Miles City and Billings; Thompson Falls with Missoula and Polson.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July (1) 1954	June (2) 1954	July 1953	July (1) 1954	June (2) 1954	July 1953	July (1) 1954	June (2) 1954	July 1953
All Manufacturing	$79.26	$78.09	$78.23	40.1	39.7	40.5	1.98	1.97	1.93
Durable goods	79.48	79.51	79.97	40.7	40.6	40.5	1.95	1.96	1.98
Primary metals	74.33	72.75	86.46	39.2	38.4	44.8	1.90	1.90	1.93
Nondurable goods	78.81	75.66	75.18	38.9	38.2	40.4	2.03	1.98	1.86
Food and kindred products	68.12	64.23	62.67	40.1	39.4	41.2	1.70	1.63	1.52
All Mining	80.82	80.71	90.12	37.5	37.6	41.4	2.16	2.15	2.18
Metal mining	77.74	77.93	91.33	37.1	37.2	42.6	2.10	2.10	2.14
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	76.90	78.61	76.60						
Transportation (except railrds)	92.22	90.78	94.51						
Utilities and communication	69.71	72.80	67.85	40.6	41.6	40.5	1.72	1.75	1.68

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
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